

vitality important to improving national security and healing the wounds of September 11, 2001.

However, one cannot dispute the fact that Representative GOSS has a great deal of experience both inside and outside the intelligence community. Early in his career he worked for the CIA both in covert operations during the Cold War and in analysis for the Directorate of Operations. This familiarity with the agency proved very valuable when, after his election to Congress in 1988, he joined the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, serving as its chairman for the past 7 years. By all accounts, Representative GOSS has worked diligently to perform the oversight functions invested in Congress and to improve the quality of intelligence operations.

Representative GOSS indicated in his testimony last week before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that he appreciates that the Director of Central Intelligence, DCI, does not have the same freedom as a Member of Congress to be partisan or provocative. The DCI is required by law to be non-partisan, and remain above the political fray. As we saw in the Iraq war, politicization of intelligence is one of the gravest threats to our national security. Representative GOSS acknowledged that "objective and precise intelligence is only possible if the intelligence community's leadership is itself objective, independent and clear in its commitment to these ideas."

Mr. GOSS has been quite forthright in criticizing the intelligence community for relying too heavily on national technical means and not investing in the more difficult area of human intelligence collection. This takes more time and commitment, but it is essential if we are to make headway against international terrorism.

The coming years will bring considerable reorganization and potential turmoil for the intelligence community. I believe changes must be made in a very careful, conscientious, and nonpartisan manner. Representative GOSS has said he understands that politics must stop at the DCI's office door. Based on his assurance that he understands the difference between being a Member of Congress and being in charge of the Nation's intelligence, I will support his confirmation. For the sake of the Nation, we all must hope that he is successful.

Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I regret that I was unable to vote yesterday afternoon on the nomination of PORTER GOSS to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Yesterday, I was surveying the significant flood damage in Pennsylvania with President Bush. As my colleagues know, the remnants of Hurricane Ivan wreaked havoc in my home State. Parts of Allegheny County received eight inches of rain in a 24-hour period. A member of my Pittsburgh staff lost everything he owned in the flood. A total of 41 coun-

ties in Pennsylvania have now been declared Federal disaster areas. I was pleased that President Bush took the time to visit with my constituents and bring a message of hope and aid to Western Pennsylvania.

On the nomination of PORTER GOSS, I would like to add my voice to the others that have expressed confidence in his abilities to lead the CIA in these difficult times. Congressman GOSS' experience as a former Army intelligence officer and as a CIA field officer will serve him well as we undertake the awesome responsibility of guiding and improving the CIA.

The need for a coordinated and comprehensive intelligence system for this country is imperative. I am pleased that President Bush has nominated a capable candidate to take on the difficult challenge of improving not only our level of human intelligence, but also the ability of our intelligence community to provide our policy makers with better intelligence products.

I ask that the RECORD reflect that, had I been here, I would have voted in favor of the nomination of PORTER GOSS to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. NICKLES. Madam President, the District of Columbia appropriations bill for fiscal year 2005, S. 2666, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations provides \$560 million in budget authority and \$540 million outlays in fiscal year 2005. There is no mandatory funding in this bill.

The bill provides total discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2005, of \$560 million. This amount is equal to the President's request, it matches the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and is \$18 million more than fiscal year 2004 enacted levels excluding fiscal year 2004 supplemental appropriations.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this legislation before the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2826, 2005 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

(Spending Comparisons—Senate-reported bill (Fiscal Year 2005, \$ millions))

	General purpose	Manda- tory	Total
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	560	.....	560
Outlays	540	.....	540
Senate Committee allocation:			
Budget authority	560	.....	560
Outlays	554	.....	554
2004 Enacted:			
Budget authority	542	.....	542
Outlays	516	.....	516
President's request:			
Budget authority	560	.....	560
Outlays	534	.....	534
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	560	.....	560
Outlays	538	.....	538

S. 2826, 2005 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(Spending Comparisons—Senate-reported bill (Fiscal Year 2005, \$ millions))

	General purpose	Manda- tory	Total
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
Outlays	-14	.....	-14
2004 Enacted:			
Budget authority	18	.....	18
Outlays	24	.....	24
President's request:			
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	0
Outlays	-14	.....	-14
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority .....	.....	.....	0
Outlays	2	.....	2

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

STEM CELL RESEARCH

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I would like to discuss the issue of federally funded stem cell research. On August 9, 2001, President Bush outlined the policy of his administration regarding federally funded research using only existing stem cell lines. He indicated that he felt this would allow for Federal research dollars to be used on about 60 lines of stem cells. In actuality, over 3 years later, there are indications that Federal research has been done on only as many as 24 lines and as few as 5.

Yet, the administration continues to state this policy is appropriate. As recently as Monday, President Bush stated on a campaign stop in Derry, NH, that his stem cell policy "balanced good science with good ethics." I disagree. We must use modern medical technology to its fullest capability to use stem cells to develop cures for debilitating diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, cancer and ALS, commonly referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease. The Federal Government should not restrict our policy to only existing stem cells but expand the policy to include newly discovered stem cell lines as well as unused cells that would otherwise be discarded from in vitro clinics. This is the position of the majority of the American people and it is the position of former First Lady Nancy Reagan.

On a personal note, a dear friend of mine, William Kooistra, of Grand Rapids, MI, was recently diagnosed with ALS. Bill Kooistra founded Project in Rehabilitation in 1968, seeing the need for the medical community to become involved in treating the problems of drug addiction. Project Rehab is now one of the largest and longest running substance abuse programs in my home State. There is hope that stem cell research can one day cure diseases such as ALS. Although that cure may come too late for my friend Bill, I hope and I know that he hopes that a cure can be found one day so that the generations to come won't have to worry that they are genetically predisposed to contract ALS. I ask unanimous consent a September 12, 2004, letter from Bill Kooistra to the Grand Rapids Press on this subject be printed in the RECORD.